SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1852. NO. 85.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicidial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Now that the State contest is over, we re-publish below the Resolutions of the Baltimore Democratic Convention; and we invite to the principles therein laid down the attention and consideration of the people generally. Read them, Whigs, and then say if they are not thoroughly sound. General Pierce stands on this platform—he has endorsed the principles here presented, not because it was expected of him as a candidate, but because they meet the approval of his judgment, and there is no act or word of his life in conflict with any one of them:

"*Resolved*, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposure too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved therefore, That entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotions to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power made therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such an assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist on an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions, and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to practical and candid men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensible for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned by the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or take incipient steps in relation thereto are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and, therefore, the democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included, which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed, as to destroy or impair its efficacy.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects, specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and intent.

Resolved, That the War with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism, and the law of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, having given comfort or aid to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the restoration of friendly relations with our sister republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under Republican institutions; and we congratulate the American people, upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Resolved, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the world, a high and sacred duty is devolved upon the Democratic party, of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the right of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us, constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union, as it is, the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people."

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, August 23d, 1852.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st day of November next, for a loan of from Fifty to Seventy-five Thousand Dollars, on the Bonds of this Company, to be issued in sums of not less than Five Hundred Dollars, with coupons attached, payable Ten years after date, with interest payable semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July in each and every year.

This loan is authorized by a resolution of the Stockholders, adopted in general meeting at Henderson, on the 15th day of July, 1852, which requires that a sum not less than Five nor more than Ten Thousand Dollars shall be annually set apart by the Board of Directors from the receipts of the Company, as a sinking fund, to meet the payment of the Bonds so issued. The Road is now being re-laid with a heavy iron rail, costing about Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, and will be in complete order with the necessary Locomotives, Cars, &c., during the present year.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, *President*

August 23, 1852. 82—t1stN.

To the Stockholders in the Greenville & Raleigh Plank-road Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Stock subscriber for in this Company, on which the instalments have not been paid, will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, as provided for in the 11th Section of the Act incorporating the said Company.

Sale to take place at Greenville, on Thursday the 23d of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors, at office Greenville, August 12th, 1852.

JNO. A. SELBY, *Clerk*.

AN instalment of Two Dollars per Share will be required of the Stockholders of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, on Thursday, the 23d of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. A. SELBY, *Clerk*.

Greenville, August 12th, 1852. 81—2t.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on Monday, the 9th inst., between the Post-Office in Raleigh and Neuse River Oil Mills, a large black Pocket Book, with a blank-book attached, containing between twenty and twenty-five dollars, and a number of papers of no value to any one except the owner. The only bills recollected were one ten and two threes on the Bank of Cape Fear, and two ones on the Bank of Fayetteville, and two one dollar and a half bills on the Bank of the Union, Washington City. The above reward will be given if left at the Comptroller's office or with me at the Mill. A. B. VAUGHAN.

Laura-Shawsville, August 13, 1852. 934—4t.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

William Eaton, jr., Attorney General *vs.* John H. Jenkins.—Original bill, Spring 1852. for settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the Court that John H. Jenkins, one of the defendents is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, commanding the aforesaid John H. Jenkins to appear and answer to the foregeing bill of complaint, or judgment *pro confesso* will bo taken as to him and heard accordingly.

Witness, Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master of said Court at office in said County, the first Monday in March, 1852.

GOOLD HOYT, C. *M.* E.

May 22, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2.) 57—6w.

Office of N. C. Railroad Company,
AUGUST 9, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders and Contractors on the N. C. Railroad, that I will be at Concord on the 3d and 4th September; at Salisbury on the 8th and 9th; Lexington on the 10th; Jamestown on the 11th; Greensboro' from the 15th to the 21st; Graham on the 23d; Hillsborough on the 24th and 25th; Raleigh on the 27th and 28th; and at Goldsborough on the 30th September. It is very desirable to make settletoents with Stockholders, and especially with Contractors, at the times above set forth.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Sec'y and Treasurer.

August 9, 1852. 79—2t.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 25th inst., for erecting on the Market Square, a one story brick building, 25 by 40 feet, for an Engine House, Guard House, and Mayor's Office

Separate proposals will be received for the brick work and wood work.

SEATON GALES, THOS HOGG, S. W. WHITING, } *Committee.*

Raleigh, August 18, 1852. 80—2t.

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut St.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Articles in his line bought and sold on Commission. Cash paid for Old Gold. ORDERS promptly despatched

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

April 3, 1852. 42—

FOR SALE,

(On liberal terms, that cannot fail to be satisfactory, the Proprietor having made arrangements for moving to Texas. *Possession given at any time from date to next Christmas.*)

The well known and Favorably Situated LITTLE YADKIN HOTEL ESTATE,
IN STOKES COUNTY, N. C.

CONSISTING of 1000 (one thousand) acres, more or less, well watered by never-failing streams and perpetual springs—about 300 (three hundred) acres thereof being now under a high state of cultivation—150 (one hundred and fifty) being rich bottom, on the East prong of the Little Yakin River; the remainder, 700 (seven hundred) acres, being heavily timbered and classed amongst the best land in this or any other region of country for raising the most choice qualities of CHEWING TOBACCO, from 800 to 1000 pounds of which to the acre may be produced thereon, worth, in the Tobacco house, the moment it is cured, from $50 to $150 the thousand weight, cash in hand.

The Improvements on the Estate are as follows:

A commodious two-story Tavern, with Kitchen, Cellar, &c., a Framed Store, where a general assortment of Goods have been kept for sale for years, a Lumber-house for the storage of bulky and heavy articles, a Blacksmith Shop, with an excellent run of travelling and regular custom, Tan Yard, with 18 vats—Bark Mill—full set of Tools, and extensive patronage. A Barn, Stables, Feeding Yard for Drovers, Granary, Public Well by the Road-side, Ice-house, Smoke-house, Negro houses, and other out-houses, near the Hotel. Also, a large new Tobacco Barn and (9) nine Dwelling Houses, with other buildings on different parts of the Plantation.

The Little Yadkin Post Office forms a part of the premises. A mail Stage, running between Raleigh, the Capital of this State and Wytheville, Va., *via* the Fancy Gap, connecting with numerous lines of conveyance, to the principal cities and towns in the valley of the Mississippi, and thence to California and Oregon, passes this point tri-weekly, carrying many passengers and well filled mails, that yield a growing and constant, though at present moderate income to the Hotel and Post Office.

The Estate for about 2 miles in a North and South direction, is intersected by the Volunteer Road, and is likewise divided East and West for nearly the same distance by the noted *Hollow Road*, the most popular thoroughfare among emigrants or movers to the *Great West*, the number of Travellers passing this place daily, averaging fully 100, or 36,500 per annum.

During the autumn or most propitious season for moving across the mountains, upwards of one hundred wagons have been known to pass here in a single day, patronizing the Hotel, Store, Blacksmith Shop, Granary, Hay-loft, &c., to the amount of $280.

In view of the rapid increase the *U. S. Census Returns* shew to be taking place in this mountainous and consequently healthy District, and in consideration of the fact, that the Farmers in this neighborhood have, within the last two years ascertained and become sstisfied by actual experience, that their iron-impregnated lands are in every way adapted to the growing of the superior qualities of Tobacco, and as they will in future naturally direct their principal attention and force to the culture of that *Ready-Money-Bringing Article*, Real Estate must 'ere long greatly rise in value, and this must necessarily soon become a monied section of country to an extent, justifying the undersigned as he believes in stating, that by judicious management, a *Barter* and ultimately *Cash*-yielding business of $5,000 to $10,000 a year, may be transacted at the Store.

And furthermore, judging from the amount of his past sales of *Leather*, he considers there is at present an opening here warranting an increase in the capacity of the *Tan Yard*, to admit of the tanning and dressing of Leather, equal in value to $6,000 if not $10,000 per annum.

Attached to the Hotel is a large Garden, well stocked with vegetables, and in connection with the same, may be enumerated a thriving Orchard, comprising more than eleven hundred selected fruit trees; a full crop of Wheat, Rye and Oats already secured, barn and stable lofts crowded with the best kind of thoroughly cured hay, 20 or more stacks remaining on the meadows; also a promising Corn crop (including what will be due for rent) expected to reach three hundred barrels, all of which, with a goodly supply of Irish and Sweet potatoes, &c., will if desired be disposed of at the lowest market rates to whoever may become the purchaser of the Estate.

The undersigned, moreover, would seed a crop of small grain for the coming year, provided it should be the wish of the party purchasing the property

The North-Eastern part of the Estate extends to within a short distance of the Southern base of the Sauraton Mountains, affording one of the best *Mountain Ranges* for *Cattle*, and the finest *Pasturage* for *Sheep*, where, in consequence of the proverbial mildness of climate, thousands of those valuable animals might be advantageously pastured throughout the entire year, without the expense of dry feeding or artificial shelter.

For the infomation of persons at a distance unacquainted with the characteristic healthfulness of this immediate vicinity it may be stated that the property in question is situated as before named on the Hollow Road, 19 miles North west of the Moravian Town of Salem, Forsyth county—22 miles South-east of Mount Airy, Surry county, at the Eastern base of the Blue Ridge—35 miles South of the Court House in Patrick county, Va.—5 miles East of the far-famed Pilot Mountain Mount Ararat—and 3 miles South of the chain of the Sauraton Mountains, which, with Mount Ararat or alias the Pilot, are in full view from the Hotel

And beyond all doubt, by properly advertising in the Newspapers and otherwise, any desirable number of boarders from the Lower Country might be had throughout the Summer Season, it being an undeniable fact, that in respect to salubrity of climate, purity and wholesomeness of water, grandeur and beauty of scenery, variety and abundance of Mineral Springs and Minerals, including Marble or Primitive Limestone, (there being two Lime Quarries within two miles of the Hotel) deposites of Iron ore, with many species of rare and valuable minerals, besides numberless other incentives calculated to refresh and strengthen the body, while they divert and interest the mind of man, thereby promoting health and long le, this situation cannot be excelled.

It may be further added, that as regards a favorable locality for raising choice qualities of Tobacco and for Farming in general, also as a lucrative stand for Merchandizing, for carrying on extensively the Tanning and Blacksmithing, Wagon-building and other branches of business, and more especially as a desirable point for a Hotel, to accommodate a continually increasing travelling public, and as a *Summer Retreat* for Invalids and all persons, who, during hot weather, like to partake of cool fountains gushing from mountain sides, and enjoy invigorating breezes with an endless train of other health-securing agents bountifully distributed by the hand of nature throughout this elevated District, the undersigned feels justified in believing this place to be unsurpassed, if equalled by any other location South of Mason and Dixon's Line, from the Alleghany Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean.

For further information, apply on the premises, or by letter to the Proprietor.

THOMAS B. HAMLETT, P. M.

Little Yadkin, Stokes County, N. C.

July 28th, 1852. 75—6w. e. o. w.

FOR GEORGIA!

THE Subscriber offers his place of residence for sale known in the neighborhood as Penny Hill, containing ONE THOUSAND ACRES, also, FOUR or FIVE HUNDRED ACRES adjoining, known as the Smith place. The improvements are good and conveniently arranged. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, peas, and potatoes. It lies on both sides of road leading from Raleigh to Halifax, eighteen miles distant from the former and sixty from the latter place, ten miles from Wake Forest College. I will make the payments to suit purchasers, or I will exchange for lands in the south-western portion of the Union, or young Negroes will be taken in part payment. Any person who may wish to view the premises can call on me, or in case of my absence on Mr. Jno. Q. A. Barham who resides on the Smith place.

BRIAN GREEN.

Penny Hill, August 16, 1852. 938—8t.

JOB PRINTING,

Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,

CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.

Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA. The Schools will be under the immedinte supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect a large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male InstitutA is contracted for, and will be erected immediatete Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the ly. Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions *all* that enlighened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month. For further particulars address the Principals or

JNO. ADAMS HARRISON.
Secretary of the Board of Trustees,

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno Adams, Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the coming session.

June 10, 1852. 921—wtf.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of PARTIN & GILL, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 12th day of July, 1852. A. J. Partin having purchased the entire interest of H. O. Gill, the business will be settled and continued by him alone.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

All persons holding claims against the late concern will present them to A. J. Partin for payment; all indebted will please settle with him.

A. J. P. & H. O. G.

A. J. PARTIN,

Dealer in Boots, Shoes Brogans Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Skins, &c.

BEGS leave to say that, having made arrangements to receive direct from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, all goods in his line, he will be prepared, by a large addition to his present good assortment, to open to the public in the month of September, one of the largest and best selected Stocks that has ever been offered in the State of North Carolina. Farmers, Merchants, and the public generally are respectfully solicited to call, examine and supply themselves at

The sign of the BIG BOOT, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 12th, 1852. 78—

☞ Register, Giraffe, and Star copy 3 times each.

ICE CREAM!

THE Subscriber would respectfully say to the citizens, that he is prepared to furnish them through the season with ICE CREAM of a superior quality, and of different flavors, at the following low rates:

From 1 to 2 gallons	- -	$ 2 per gal.
" 3 " 5	" - -	1,75 per "
All over 5	" - -	1,50 per "

My aim wil always be to give a good article at fair prices. The citizens are well aware what ICE CREAM sold for in Raleigh three years ago. I have, since my residence here, always employed good workmen, for whom I have had to pay high wages, and the knowledge I have of ICE CREAM, I have dearly paid for. I leave it with the citizens to say whether or not I shall be sustained. Your kind patronage is respectfully solicited and will be appreciated.

L. B. WALKER.

June 22, 1852. 66—

D. G. BRIGGS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL give strict attention to the sale or forwarding of all produce or Merchandise entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Boylan, Geo. W. Mordecai, } Raleigh, N. C.
Col. A. Joyner, John Campbell, } Weldon, N. C.
McIllwaine Brownly & Co., Patterson & Cooper, } Petersburg, Va.
J. C. Wilson & Co., DeRosset & Brown, } Wilmington.

August 8th, 1852. 932—

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural. containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &.c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B Brown Williams, M. D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott. very greatly impraved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 16, 1852. 79—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS Blake's and other Mineral Paints o the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark *Brown* and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

ISAAC PROCTER

Successor to the late Firm of Oliver and Proctr.)

Merchant Tailor,

AT the old Stand, "UGLY ROW, opposite the "GIRAFFE," five doors below Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store, has recently returned from the Northern Cities, (purchased) and has received a large and (all say) well selected assortment of goods in his line which, (from the universally acknowledged reputation of the establishment) he deems it entirely unnecessary to enumerate; but will simply say his assortment omprises every article belonging to the wardrobe of a entleman.

In addition to his complete stock of unmanufacfured goods, he has a fine assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, of his own and foreign manufacture—all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, free of charge.

With sincere thanks to the patrons of the old firm, and of their "successor," he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

Gentlemen who are disposed to patronize the North, in preference to those who surround their own hearth stone, he particularly solicits to give him a call. If he does not give them as good a [better fitting] garment as they can obtain at any fashionable establishment at the North, then he is "*mum!*"

Mr. G. L. GOULD, the talented pupil of Mr. OLIVER, is still with him, and his success as a cutter is rarely equalled, never excelled.

Mr. P. gives his attention to the Pantaloons and Vest department. They speak for themselves.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon their receiving equal attention with those purchased of the "Emporium."

Cutting done at all times and at reasonable prices.

In conclusion, he will say, although the "BUGG" has left him, he retains, in his varied departments, genuine Entomological skill.

Raleigh, *May* 24th, 1852. 57—tf.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers was dissolved the 1st day of August, 1852, by mutual consent.

GEORGE FISHER,
JEFF. FISHER.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock, interest, accounts, &c. of Jeff. Fisher in the late firm of G. & J. Fisher, is now prepared to settle with those who may be indebted to said firm.

The subscriber takes this occasion to say that he will continue his business in all its branches, at his present stand on Fayetteville Street, opposite Williams, Haywood, & Co. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of articles in his line. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore enjoyed by the establishment, and returns to his patrons and friends his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has received in his business. GEORGE FISHER.

Raleigh, Aug. 15, 1852. 79—8t.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

Warren County, North Carolina.

THI pleasant Summer retreat, easy of access, handsomely fitted up, and neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of Company.

Shocco Water, Sulphur, Magnesia, Soda, Lime, and Epsom Salts, is confidently recommended by eminent Physicians, conversant with its properties, as remedial in most diseases the human frame is heir to, and has conferred great benefit on many invalids by the use of it.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season, and the proprietor flatters himself that his fare and attention to the comforts of his Guests, will compare favorably with any other establishment of the kind.

Board per day $1,25, by the week at the rate of $1 per day, Families per month $20, single persons $25. Children under 12 years, and Servants half-price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 30, 1852. 69—8t.

$10 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her my negro woman, MALINDAY, who ran away from my plantation in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Farish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Green Level, N. C.

PETERSON IVEY.

July 19th, 1852. 71—5t.pd.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes. made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of he day.

Raleigh, Jan 16, 1851. 22—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

"READ THIS."

150 PAIRS of Ladies Slippers, manufactured by Robinson & others. 15 Dresses Col'd Silks, Silk Tissues, and Bareges; also a few pairs Worked Undersleeves. All of which will be sold at Cost, and no mistake. EVANS & COOK.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1852. 42—

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.
Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.
Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.
Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.
Due Daily, at 10 P. M.
Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.
Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.
Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.
Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.
Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.
Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M.
Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.
Arrives and departs Daily.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.
Due every Friday at 10 A. M.
Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing.

UNION HOTEL.

MRS. HALL, thankful for past favors, respectfully asks a continuance of the same. She intends to spare no pains to render those who put up with her comfortable and agreeable. Her Stables will be supplied as usual. Her House is East of the Baptist Church.

Raleigh, August 23, 1852. 934—3w.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to have the Charter of the City of Raleigh amended.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.
Intendant.

Raleigh, August 23d, 1852. 81—

SALT.

500 SACKS Liverpool Fine,
100 " Ground Alum,

For sale low by
WYCHE & BLACKNALL.

Henderson, July 16th, 1852. 73—4t.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 1852. 41—

Just Received,

10 DOZ jars sup. Bordeaux Plums,
10 doz. extra fine Rappee Snuff in bottles,
5 doz. Pickles, Brandy Peaches, Preserved Pears,
4 drums fresh Smyrna Figs,
200 lbs. superior Smoking Tobacco,
5 bbls. Soda and Sugar Crackers, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c. FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

Parasols and Fans.

A FEW remaining on hand and for sale low.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 9, 1852. 932—

Hats for the Season.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin, Latest Styles made to order,

Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,
White and Black Round Crown Hats,

Call and examine for yourselves.

J. BROWN.

VIRGINIA Ognaburgs, Brown and Bleached Shirting, Shirting and Jeans, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Calico, Kentucky Jeans, Cloths and Cassimers. With a general assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Groceries and Crockery, for sale by J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 9, 1852. 932—

Lime & Ground Plaster,

IN barrels constantly on hand and for sale by
WYCHE & BLACKNALL.

Henderson, July 16th, 1852. 73—4t.

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

Segars—Direct from the W. I.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE, Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand. HENRY KIEM.

Raleigh, April 21, 1852. 47—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

300 PACKAGES ow receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & OC.

March 30, 1852. 14—

Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Delightful and Useful Books.

MARCO Paul's Voyages and Travels.—In New York—on the Erie Canal—in Maine—in Vermont—in Boston—Springfield Armory, with Illustrations, By Jacob Abbott. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Just Received.

Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.

A 8 Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

Just Received,

AT PROCTER'S, Merchant Tailor, 20 dozen fine Shirts, with and without collars. Also, Linen and Cotton Drawers, a nice article at a low price.

Raleigh, June 11th, 1852. 62—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50 Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 25—

For the Standard.

HINTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

No. 1.

The Elective Franchise.

The right of self-government is the great privilege of the American people. To maintain it in all its value it should be exercised with integrity and sound judgment. The attempt to deprive you of it by force or any way openly would be quickly and indignantly resisted. Those who desire to appropriate to the few the rights of the many know this, and their only hope is to deceive you into an improper or ill-advised use of it, that it may cease to be of any value in your hands. By misrepresentation and unfair statements they endeavor to deprive of your confidence the men whom you ought to trust, and to induce you to repose it in those who will certainly betray it. Against this you should be ever on your guard. Suspect the sincerity of every man who has the audacity to endeavor to control your vote, and especially by appeals addressed to your prejudices or your passions. Those who desire nothing but a fair expression of the popular will, need never resort to personal appeals, to ridiculous anecdotes or covert insinuations to destroy in public estimation a respectable citizen. "A laugh," says Meures in his Memoirs of Empress Josephine, "goes in most cases for more than an argument; but among a fickle and not over-scrupulous people such is the power of ridicule that had France beheld Bonaparte figuring as the hero of a scandalous process, it is little likely they would have so quickly hailed him as First Consul." "There is but a step between the sublime and the ridiculous," was Bonaparte's own favorite maxim; and it is the experience of every one that the more solemn, elevated or dignified any subject may be, the more readily is laughter provoked by the association with it, even in supposition, of any thing mean, common or insignificant. If ridicule were indeed the test of truth then would those very things which we are wont to hold most sacred and true, be most easily proven to be false and contemptible.

Parties.

Ever since the formation of our government those who have aspired to direct public opinion have been divided into two great parties, originally known as Federalists and Republicans. The one the advocates of popular government, believing that whatever defects there must be in all governments, that this is the best and the safest, and that the people at large, if left to the fair exercise of their common judgment, will generally do what is best for all. The other party, believing popular government unsafe, and conceiving that it is best for all that public affairs should be committed altogether to what are called the enlightened classes, have been disposed to limit as much as possible the power of the masses. They seem to have thought this so important as to justify any means for its accomplishment. To achieve this they have resorted to all imaginable devices. They select as their candidates for office those who can appeal with most success to any thing but to the good sense and judgment of the people, and hold that he is the best patriot who is most successful in deceiving the masses into a virtual surrender of their power at the ballot-box. When the people have discovered this enmity of that party to their power and privileges under one name, straightway that party assumes another, and practices the same system of deception under it until it is again discovered, when it again changes its name. In the mean time it endeavors (and too often succeeds) to beget suspicion, distrust and contempt in the minds of the people against their true friends by misrepresentation, abuse, affixing to them contemptuous names, ridicule, and by greatly exagerating and holding up to continual gaze their faults or defects, from which no created being is exempt.

The name under which this latter party is now acting, is that of Whig; a name rendered sacred to the American people during our revolutionary struggle, and under which this party has been more eminently successful in deceiving the American masses than under any that it has heretofore borne. Whether a convert is made from its ranks to the other party, or from that into its own, with the dexterity which always belongs to fraud, it turns it equally to its own advantage. In the one case the Whigs say, "how can you call us Federalists." (the name by which they are best known to the American people.) Was not Mr. such-an-one a Federalist, and does not he belong to your party? In the other case they say Mr. such-an-one, who once belonged to your party, now sees his error and is ashamed of the stupidity or corruption of the republican party and withdrew from it. And when they have been forced to abandon some favorite scheme of their party, they have the effrontery almost to deny that they ever had any connection with it—call it an obsolete idea, and say that there is no probability that it will ever again be proposed. And should all other arts of deception have failed, they say there is really no difference between the two parties—that both have from time to time advocated the same measures, and that both are now aiming at the same end.

Now, if it be really true that there is no difference between the two parties, why is all this excitement? Why is this violent exertion to elect one man in preference to another? Men do not act without motives, and if precisely the same result is to follow, whether one man or another is elected, is it to be believed that men could stir themselves up to such interest in the contest? And if the only motive of men who thus talk (and if they speak truly there can be other,) be that one may be elected who will distribute the public patronage among them and their friends, are they worthy to be listened to at all? The course of that party does tend very much to show that the scramble for office is the great impulse of its action. It is shown in the unchristian bitterness with which the Whigs denounce all who oppose them—it is shown in their unscrupulous mangling of the private and public characters of the distinguished men of the country, who have not been of their party, for example Mr. Jefferson and Gen. Jackson, and a host of others living and dead—it is shown in the fact that they never bestow any office from the highest to the lowest on any man, whatever may be his peculiar fitness for the particular office, who is known to be of adverse politics. In North Carolina no office has ever been conferred by a Whig Legislature on a known Democrat.

In all this the whig party differs widely from the republican. The latter seldom indulges in any personal bitterness; confining itself to the discussion of facts and principles, it not only respects but cherishes with pride the private and public characters of the distinguished men of the country. Under all its administrations a large portion and often a majority of the officeholders of the country have been of opposing politics, and in North Carolina, during the long and uninterrupted continuance of democratic majorities in the Legislature up to 1836, most of the prominent offices, not purely political, were in whig hands.

The whig party seems to have no faith in the political integrity of others, and to have looked upon a commonwealth as Utopian, and therefore has deemed it right and prudent to forestall artifice, and appropriate as far as possible all the public advantages.

In conformity with all this the one party has ever been in favor of what it calls a liberal construction of the federal constitution; the other, believing that constitution to be the compact under which the government was formed, by which the rights of States as well as individuals are secured, the many against the few and the few against the many, the weak against the strong and the strong against the weak, has insisted upon an adherence as nearly literal as possible to its terms. These are the principles of the two parties. It is true that some particular acts may not be found to correspond with the principles. But the great question is which are the true principles? No man or set of men is perfect, and in looking for a good man we do not expect to find one who has never sinned, but are content to meet with one of sound principles, who professes and strives to act up to them. But one of the acts of Satan, or of a bad man, who is endeavoring to lead another from the path of rectitude, is to pursuade him that there is no essential difference between right and wrong, and that if there is, he is already so fully committed to the wrong that there is no hope for him.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Return of a Fugitive. The Charleston papers state that a gentleman from Alabama passed through that city on the 21st inst., with a slave of his, who had escaped some time since to Canada. His master found him in Baltimore, half starved. Asking what he wanted, he stated that he had been residing in Canada, and after having suffered innumerable hardships, he had determined to retrace his steps and return to the home which he had so abruptly quitted.

Drought in Kentucky. The Louisville Journal says the corn and tobacco are suffering severely from drought in Grayson and adjoining counties in Kentucky. There has been no rain for forty days.

For the Standard.

DISCUSSION IN GRAHAM.

According to previous notice the Whig Elector for this District addressed his fellow-citizens at Graham, on Tuesday, the 31st ult.

The object of this communication is not to give a report of a three hours speech, but to notice one or two positions taken by the accomplished speaker in the course of his remarks.

He asserted that the platform purported to have been laid down by the Democratic Baltimore Convention was not built by the members of the Convention, but that most of the members being "tired out" with five days ballottings for candidates, had left their seats in the Convention—that these seats were immediately filled by the outsiders, and while this state of affairs lasted the resolutions were put and adopted. His next argument was that the leading men were not to be trusted, because many of them after the Convention adjourned returned to Congress and voted for principles directly antagonistic to those assumed by the platform. In other words, he attempted to prove an inconsistency in members of Congress voting against their previously expressed opinions, and in almost the same breath says they did not express those in Convention but had left their seats! His next argument was that there but two affirmative propositions laid down by our platform, and that the rest were merely negative. The resolutions are before the country and the candid reader can judge for himself. He said that the first resolution in the series not only asserted what the Whigs maintained but was inconsistent with the expressions applied by Democrats to the people for electing Harrison, but took care not to undeceive his audience by telling them that the Whig party was opposed to the *right of instruction*, and how severely they abused Senator Jernegan for voting by instructions, and thereby impliedly, at least, denying to the people that "intelligence" which we have accorded to them by our platform. But the second branch of the proposition is almost too absurd for comment—that a man or a set of men must be fools to be humbugged, is opposed to our experience of every day life; to particularise, for instance: Mr. Nash is humbunged into the belief that Scott is sound on the Compromise; but I suppose no one will refuse to Mr. Nash the possession of extraordinary talents.

He then took strong ground for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands amongst the several States. Although this doctrine is unpopular, in this State at least, I will do him justice to state that he pressed it with all his ability.

At last he came to the Fugitive-slave law resolution. He said that General Pierce might very easily shift his position after a nomination for so high a post, but that Gen. Pierce could neither revoke nor alter the *record*. He then alluded to the exploded New Boston affair—said that Gen. Pierce had equivocated by merely denying the report in general terms; but did not tell the people that he had pronounced it "grossly and absurdly false." If "grossly and absurdly false" does not go to the essence and source of the charge as well as the phraseology, then he would be forced to use an amount of verbiage and circumlocution that would have been ridiculed by the Whig presses themselves, or if he had become his own reporter they would have accused him of a want of all delicacy. He told the people that the author of this report was a Baptist clergyman and had sworn to his report. I suppose that the next time he gets among the Baptists he will be able to tell them whether Mr. Foss is a hard-shell or no; or perhaps by the time Mr. Nash reaches Granville he will have Foss supported by some Presbyterian elder in good standing. Mr. Nash then stated that while Gen. Pierce was in the Senate he voted for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territory of Florida.

The speaker then proceeded to notice the confirmation by the platform of the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. He said that the Democratic Convention at Baltimore adopted the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798—the second Resolution in the series pronounces it unconstitutional to create any crime or inflict any punishment for the same unless it is expressly mentioned in the Constitution. Therefore, (he concludes) the fugitive-slave law, according to this resolution, is unconstitutional and void, because the offences mentioned and punishment by this law are not enumerated in the Constitution. Now, the first offence mentioned is the refusal to deliver up a slave who has escaped into a free State. This offence is mentioned in the Constitution (see Article 4, Section 2.)

Mr. Nash says this offence is not enumerated in the Constitution by saying broadly that the offences mentioned in the fugitive-slave law of which this is one, are not mentioned in the Coustitution. But I hear he says that he does not believe the fugitive law unconstitutional, but still makes room for conviction to that belief by repeating arguments to that effect from Rantoul's speech and the New York Evening Post, and withholds full justice to the platform by neglecting to state the latter clause of the resolution affirming the Kentucky Resolutions.

Mr. Nash then stated that Gen. Pierce had not distinguished himself from the common herd during his nine years Congressional career, and then ranted for half-an-hour over the military glory of Gen. Scott, and wound up his harrangue by declaring him the greatest international lawyer of the age. If Mr. Nash had taken the trouble to read General Scott's life "for the campaign," he will see that Gen. Scott only practised law two years.

Such is the sum and substance of his remarks, and if I have failed to follow his points in regular succession, I feel confident that I have done him no injustice.

Samuel P. Hill, Esq. then took the stand in reply, and I state, upon the authority of a friend. (for I was unable to hear the greater portion of his remarks,) that his Speech was replete with argument, sarcasm, and eloquence—that he fully sustained the cause and triumphantly vindicated Gen. Pierce and Democratic principles from the aspersions heaped upon them by the Scott-Seward Elector.

This is no partizan statement with regard to Mr. Hills Speech, for I heard an intelligent and respectable Scott and Graham Whig say "that Nash was completely scourged." And if necessary I can call on Mr. Nash himself to substantiate it. There is one more fact in connection with this discussion that I will state. Mr. Nash, not expecting a reply, had evidently prepared himself for a "Buncombe speech." There was no applause during the whole of his speech; and when Mr. Hill came to reply a body of Whigs left as if by previous concert; but when it was announced that Mr. Hill was speaking the house was soon filled, and the applause that greeted his many happy hits tells that little Alamance is all right.

Mr. Nash spoke about three hours, and left Mr. Hill about an hour to reply. The friends of Mr. Nash I expect are consulting whether they should have a guardian appointed for him or get a dry-nurse. I would respectfully suggest the nurse and recommend strict watching.

B.

A short time since, as David Virtue, mason, at Auchtertoo, a village four miles from Kirkaldy, in Scotland, was dressing a millstone from a large block, after cutting away a part, he found a lizard embedded in the stone. It was about an inch and a quarter long, of a brownish color, and had a round head, with bright sparkling eyes. It was apparently dead, but after being about five minutes exposed to the air, it showed signs of life. One of the workmen very cruelly put snuff in its eyes, which seemed to cause it much pain. It soon after ran about with much celerity; and after half an hour was brushed off the stone and killed. When found, it was coiled up in a round cavity of its form, being an exact impression of the animal. There was about fourteen feet of earth above the rock, so that the whole depth of the animal from the surface, was twenty-one or twenty-two feet. The stone had no fissure, was quite hard, and one of the best to be got from the quarry of Cultaloe, reckoned, perhaps, the best in Scotland.

The White House in 1794. A Mr. Wansey, whose published notes of a tour in this country in 1794, have been the subject of notice, gives the following description of a breakfast at the White House. Will the breakfast there in these days bear comparison with this?

"Mrs. Washington herself made tea and coffee for us. On the table were two small plates of sliced tongue, dry toast, bread and butter, but no boiled fish, as is the general custom. Miss Custis, her grand daughter, a very pleasing young lady of about sixteen, sat next her brother, George Washington Custis, about two years older than herself. There was but little appearance of form, no livery. A silver urn for hot water was the only expensive thing on the table. Mrs. Washington appears to be something older than the President, although born in the same year, short in stature, rather robust and very plain in dress."

THE WEBSTER MEETING LAST NIGHT.

We got up to the Court-House last night a short time after the organization, and just as Col. John McRae, the chairman, was concluding his remakrs explanatory of the objects of the meeting. On motion of Col. Wm. E. Anderson, a committee of three was appointed by the chair to prepare business and in a short time the committee, consisting of R. H. Cowan, T. W. Brown, and J. A. Taylor, Esqs., reported through their chairman, Mr. Cowan, a series of resolutions denunciatory of both parties, and declaring it necessary to separate from them as at present organized; and also placing before the people the names of Daniel Webster and Wm. A. Graham. We do not recollect all the resolutions very exactly, however; but the foregoing are the important points.

Robert H. Cowan, Esq., being called upon, explained in a clear, able and logical address, his own position in regard to Gen. Scott, showing why he could not support him. Mr. C. took a rapid glance at the events of the last four years—the movements connected with the slavery agitation, and the passage of the compromise; dwelt upon the efforts of Fillmore and Webster in favor of that passage; spoke of the opposition to the enforcement of the Fugitive-slave Law at the North, and the rallying of the abolitionists under a banner gotten up by Seward in New York, with this device, "Repeal of the Fugitive-slave Law, and Winfied Scott, for President." That same banner was hoisted by the Pennsylvania Convention which nominated Gov. Johnston, and that same notorious "higher-law" man bore it aloft in the canvass for Governor, and was defeated to the great satisfaction of the Southern people, Whigs and Democrats. Mr. Vinton of Ohio, while a candidate for Governor in that State, hoisted the same banner. All this Gen. Scott knew—he knew that while all good men and patriots were throwing themselves into the breach for the defence of the constitution, and the maintainance of the law, his own great name was used by the enemies of both, and yet he was silent; from *him* the Fugitive-slave Law received no support—the law-breakers no rebuke, nor their use of his name any contradiction. To please these people, he was silent, and they rewarded him by the nomination, against the protest of the whole South. Can that South support Gen. Scott?

When Mr. Corwan had concluded, Mr. Loring was called upon, and we are told made a very good speech, which we did not hear, having overstayed our time in listening to the first speaker. The meeting broke up about 10 o'clock. There was from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons at one time in the room,—not all Webster men, of course,—but among these latter we noticed many of the most working and influential Whigs in town. We cannot calculate the result of the movement, nor were we present save as a spectator, but the meeting certainly gave evidence of a deep and earnest feeling of opposition to Gen. Scott, among serious and earnest and reflecting members of the Whig party—men who do not recklessly assume such positions, nor lightly abandon them.

Wilmington Journal.

An Oxford Bear Fight. In Andover North Surplus, (Oxford County, Maine,) on Thursday last, one of the smartest bear fights came off, that ever happened in this State, or any other. As Erastus Bean, a young man of twenty years, was haying in his field accompanied by a boy of twelve, named Dunn, he looked up and saw near him a large black bear, of the white-faced breed, (the most savage of the black variety.) Having taken his gun with him to shoot patridges, he caught it up and fired at the brute—but with little effect, as the bear immediately began to close upon him. Bean fell back slowly, loading his gun the meantime, when, just as he had got his charge in, his heel caught against a twig and he fell backwards, and bruin leaped upon him! His situation now was a frightful one—but his coolness did not forsake him and he immediately fired again, but with no visible effect. The bear at once went to work—seizing his left arm, biting through it and lacerating it severely. While thus amusing himself, he was tearing with his fore-paws the clothes and scratching the flesh on the young man's breast. Having dropped his arm, he opened his huge mouth to make a pounce at his face. Then it was that the young man made the dash that saved his life. As the bear opened his jaws, Bean thrust his lacerated arm down the brute's throat as far as desperation would enable him. There he had him! The bear could neither retreat nor advance—though the position of the besieged was any thing but agreeable on so warm a day as Thursday last.

Bean now called upon the lad to come and take from his pocket a jack-knife, and open it. The boy was a fitting companion for this brave young man. He marched up to the work boldly. But before he could get at the pocket, he had to crowd the bear's head over a little to get at it—the beast mean time not being at all easy with such a huge mouthful in his throat. Having got the knife, Bean with his untrammeled hand, cut the bear's throat from ear to ear, *killing him as stone dead while he lay on his back!*

He then threw the beast off, notified his friends, had his wounds dressed, and is now comfortable. It was judged the bear weighed nearly *four hundred pounds!* One of his paws, which our informant saw, weighed two pounds eleven ounces.

It takes an Oxford boy to do a deed like that—and this young man may well be proud of his performance. The early annals of the settlement of our country furnish few more cool, resolute, and heroic fights, either with Indians or wild beasts, than this. The young man had been married but a few weeks, and the thought of his young wife, mourning disconsolately his untimely end, no doubt nerved his arm to make a noble fight for her happiness, as well as for his own life. Oxford takes the palm for bears, and for stalworth boys that can put the knife into them when they make too familiar with their persons.

Portland (Me.) Argus.

Black Hawk and Gen. Scott's Qualifications. The whigs attempted at the beginning of the canvass to establish Gen. Scott's claims to civil qualifications, by vague allusions to the ability displayed by him in South Carolina and on the northeastern boundary. When speifications were demanded they could not be presented. The names of ancient warriors, who were esteemed wise rulers, were mentioned; but immediately the fact occurred to the people that ancient governments were military in their character, and were governed as well as upheld by armed men, while our government is a republic, whose laws are framed and executed by the representatives of the people, and do not emanate from the will of a sovereign, to be executed by the movements of a standing army. After a while some British writer was cited as authority for the assertion that a great soldier must possess great administrative talent; but he was so flatly contradicted, and his doctrines were so plainly falsified, by the recent experience of the people, that his word had no weight. Recently, however, the whigs have been more fortunate. They have discovered that Black Hawk, the Indian chief, had a high opinion of Gen. Scott's qualifications; and we must confess that the savage chief reasoned more honestly from the lights before him than the better clad and more civilized men who would, after their recent experience, make the General-in-chief of the army the Chief Magistrate of the Union. Black Hawk had been taught from his infancy to scorn the arts of peace as only fit for squaws, to look with sovereign contempt on all civil employments and qualifications, to judge of a man's talents by counting the scalps which hung at his belt, and to estimate the quantity and quality of his brains by the size of his limbs and the strength of his muscles. There is fitness in bringing forward Black Hawk's testimony. A nomination which was procured by the sinister influence of an incendiary faction, and which is sustained by songs, banners, and processions, and by appeals to the worst passions of men, should have the endorsation of a savage chief, who condemned peaceful industry and honest labor as degrading, and who regarded war as the noblest employment on earth, the tinsel of military uniform as more beautiful than the robes of wisdom, and a bloody scalp as the proudest trophy which could be worn by man.

Washington Union.

NEW DEFINITIONS.

Statesmanship. Raised, educated, and living all his life in the regular army, without ever having filled the first civil office.

Generosity. Refusing to give a cent to build a monument to Gen. Jackson.

Warriorship. "Dodging" the ball of your opponent, and refusing to fight Gen. Jackson, but wonderfully eager to challenge a man who had sworn never to fight a duel.

Nationality. Being the nominee of the Abolition faction with Seward, Greeley, & Co., at their head.

Equal Rights. Denying the foreigner the right to vote until he has been 21 years in this country, or else excluding him altogether from "the home of the oppressed."

THE STANDARD.

PIERCE, KING AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."

Franklin Pierce.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

Democratic Republican Electors.

For the State at large, JAMES C. DOBBIN.
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS,
Sixth District, L. O'B. BRANCH.
Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PERSON.
Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

MR. BRANCH'S APPOINTMENTS.

We are authorized to announce that L. O'B. Branch, Esq., the Democratic Elector for this District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Tarborough,	Tuesday	September	14
Nashville,	Monday	"	20
Smithfield,	Monday	"	27
Raleigh,	Monday	October	4
Louisburg,	Monday	"	11
Warrenton,	Monday	"	18
Halifax,	Monday	"	25

☞ We are authorized to state that the Hon. James C. Dbbbin, the Democratic Elector for the State at large, has accepted an invitation to address the people at Hillsborough, on Tuesday next the 14th instant. This will be gratifying information to our Orange and Alamance friends, who will turn out in crowds to hear him.

MR. GRAHAM'S LETTER.

Mr. Graham, in his letter to Mr. Loring requesting him to discontinue the use of his name for the Vice Presidency in connexion with that of Mr. Webster, appears to take it for granted that Gen. Scott's position in relation to the "compromise" is not of sufficient *public* notoriety to satisfy the people of the South. Hence he goes into details—speaks of what he saw and heard of and from Gen. Scott during the pendency of these measures before Congress; yet he makes no allusion to the fugitive-slave law in so many words; but contents himself with merely referring to the "compromise" as a whole, or to its "separate bills." This brings up the question, What *were* these "separate bills"? Are we to understand Mr. Graham as meaning that Gen. Scott *was the active and anxious advocate of the fugitive-slave law?* If so, why could not Mr. Graham say so? He knows, as we all know, that *that* is the only measure of the series which promised substantial benefits to the South; and he knows that the "compromise," when spoken of in the free States, is *not* generally considered as embracing this law. Why this obscurity in a matter of so much importance?

It is hardly necessary that we should dwell at length upon this letter of Mr. Graham; but in addition to our remarks of last week, we beg leave to submit the following points:

1st. If Gen. Scott was the friend of this fugitive-slave law while it was pending before Congress, why did he not answer to that effect when addressed on the subject in March, 1851?

2d. Gen. Scott promised, during the ballotings in the Baltimore Whig Convention, to give his views on the "compromise" at length, provided he should be nominated for the Presidency. Why has he not redeemed this promise?

3d. Gen. Pierce, Col. King, and Mr. Graham, in their letters of acceptance, *all* "cordially" approved of the fugitive-slave law as embraced in the Resolutions of the two Conventions; but Gen. Scott merely "accepted the nomination with the Resolutions annexed." How will Mr. Graham account for this difference?

4th. Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster have both approved the fugitive-slave law in so many words, and they did so long before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention; but Gen. Scott has never, to this day, publicly and openly approved said law. Messrs. Fillmore and Webster were set aside and Gen. Scott nominated, the former being statesmen and the latter nothing but a General. How does Mr. Graham account for that?

As Mr. Graham is in the field as a letter-writer in behalf of Gen. Scott, it would be as well for him, we think, to turn his attention to the foregoing points. His bare certificate that Gen. Scott was *privately* in favor of the "compromise" will not do. We do not mean to question Mr. Graham's veracity, but what we mean to say is, *he has not met the question*—he has not stated, in so many words, that Gen. Scott was in favor of the fugitive-slave law; and we do not believe he will now come out and so state, and express the opinion, over his own name, that Gen. Scott will, if elected, and such a bill should be passed, veto a bill repealing that law.

But Mr. Graham might write a letter every day from this time until the election, with the view of commending Gen. Scott to the support of the friends of the "compromise" and of the Union, and it would be of no avail. The public mind is made up—Gen. Scott is *doubted* upon this momentous subject, and that is enough. His "surroundings," as Mr. Loring calls them, are against him—against Mr. Graham—against the Whig party from Maine to California, and they will sink that party so deep "that the hand of resurrection can never reach it."

G. P. R. James, Esq., the celebrated novelist, has been appointed British Consul at Norfolk, Virginia.

PROOF FROM THE RECORD.

Under the old Constitution of North Carolina, the Governor was elected annually by the Legislature; but in 1835 the Constitution was amended, and, among other things, it was provided that this important right should be thenceforth exercised by the people. In 1834 a bill passed the Legislature providing for a Convention to make alterations in the Constitution; and William A. Graham, the Scott candidate for Vice President, was a member of that Legislature. While this bill was pending before the House, it was moved to strike out of said bill "that clause in the 13th section providing for the election of Governor of the State by the free white men thereof," and the question thereon was decided in the negative, yeas 35, nays 94—William A. Graham voting to strike out. For proof of this, see Journal of the House of Commons, session of 1834, page 220.

The truth is, Mr. Graham has always been regarded as a conservative Federalist. His ideas of government have been drawn from the teachings of the Hamiltonian school; and hence he has always considered it sound policy to limit the people in their exercise of power on the one hand, and to render them *prosperous* on the other by Banks, high Tariffs, &c. The Federalists, it is well known, regarded it as a primary duty to *take care of the people*—that is, to watch, overlook, and restrain them, lest they might destroy themselves by indulging in too much liberty; in other words, Federalism means *power in the hands of the few, and submission and obedience on the part of the many.* Hence, also, the opposition of the Whig leaders of this State to Free Suffrage—to the right of equality at the ballot-box.

Mr. Graham is now a candidate before the free white men of the United States for the office of Vice President—he wants their votes, and probably hopes to be elected; and yet, in 1834, he voted to deny to a portion of these very men the right to vote for Governor. "Power" was in the hands of "the few" in our State Legislature, and Mr. Graham was for keeping it there.

LETTING HIMSELF LOOSE.

Eborn, of the Plymouth Villager, lets himself loose as follows in favor of Scott and Graham and against Pierce and King:

"Gen. Scott and Graham, are not only in favor of Free Suffrage, and the Compromise measures, but are bitterly opposed to having the Maine Liquor Law enforced upon the American people. Gen. Franklin Pierce is in favor of having this odious Maine Law enforced upon the American people, and is running swift at the North upon that ground. Gen. Pierce is opposed to Equal Suffrage, to the Compromise, and to the protection of American Industry. What in the name of God, can the Democratic party be thinking about, in trying to force such a monster upon the American people, as their ruler."

We congratulate Mr. Graham upon having for a friend and supporter, so sensible and so truthful an individual as the Editor of the Villager. It is due, however, to Mr. Eborn to state that he gives the following *reasons* for telling these whoppers:

"The Whig party, has time and again suffered defeat, solely from political honesty; and always prefering defeat, honorably on its part, rather than victory by dishonest means. *The thing has been allowed long enough.* It is said that in time of War, every and anything is fair, and we are determined hereafter, to fight the devil with fire; having become perfectly satisfied, that that's the only mode of Warfare that will prove available, in fighting his Satanic Majesty. So turn loose your Bull Dogs of War, we intend to stand our ground, and like Old Lundy's Lane, will contest every foot of ground, inch by inch."

The Editor of the Villager deserves credit for his candor. He gives fair warning that he intends to deal in falsehoods, and then goes right at it. There are many Whig Editors and speakers in the State who might profit by his example.

THE WEBSTER MOVEMENT.

The Editor of the Wilmington Commercial replies at length in his paper of the 31st August to Mr. Graham's letter. Among other things he says:

"It would seem at the first view of this matter, that we have nothing to do but to take Mr. Graham's name out of the paper. But when we reflect that it is not because he declines being a candidate for the Vice Presidency, but because he would not be discourteous to the other nominee, Gen. Scott, or to the Convention which nominated him with himself, another course is indicated to our mind. As the responsibility of this discourtesy does not rest with Mr. Graham, especially in the position he has now chosen, but with the friends with whom we have advised, and with us, we do not feel it our duty to act in the premises, at present. A meeting of those friends is to take place to-night, at the Court House in this town, and to their decision in the case we shall unhesitatingly yield our consent. In the mean time, we do not understand Mr. Graham as assuming any right to control this matter, or any other which properly belongs to the people."

A meeting of the friends of Webster and Graham was held in Wilmington on the night above indicated, John McRae, Chairman, and Messrs. A. H. Van Bokkelen and J. B. Russell, Secretaries. Resolutions were reported by R. H. Cowan, Esq., and speeches were made by that gentleman and by Mr. Loring. The meeting reiterated its preference for Webster for President, and Graham for Vice President.

There is a discrepancy in the accounts of General Pierce in the Mexican war. One paper says he was wounded twice—by falling off his horse. Another says three times. While a third says he fell off twice, and fainted once.

Register.

Gen. Scott says, in his official reports, that Gen. Pierce acquitted himself in the Mexican war, in the most gallant and praiseworthy manner. Gen. Pierce was fighting in that war while traitors in the Whig ranks at home were opposing it, and advising the Mexicans to welcome our brave volunteers "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

The Nashville Union states that the Hon. C. A. Williams, member of Congress from Tennessee, emphatically denies that Mr. Clay ever became reconciled to Gen. Scott's nomination. On the contrary, his last advice to his son was not to support him; and further, that the manifesto of the Southern Whig members of Congress who refuse to support Scott, was prepared with the advice and approbation of Mr. Clay.

Tall Stalk of Corn. Mr. W. D. Wood, of Johnston County, raised the present season and has sent to this place for inspection, a stalk of corn measuring seventeen feet six inches in length, and ten feet six inches to the first ear. This stalk had two good ears. It was raised on Big Mountain, near Middle Creek, Johnston County.

This, we believe, throws the Edgecombe stalk in the shade.

CAMPAIGN DIALOGUES.

No. 1.

We propose to give, from the record, a few dialogues, showing the position and aims of the Scott-Seward party. Our questions shall be fairly put, and the answers shall be drawn from members of the Whig party. Hon. Meredith P. Gentry, Whig member of Congress from Tennessee, will please take the stand:

Question—Your politics, Mr. Gentry?

Answer—Whig, out and out.

Q—What is your opinion of Gen. Scott's prospects in the South?

A—"I believe he cannot get the vote of a single Southern State."

Q—What was your apprehension in regard to his nomination before the meeting of the Convention?

A—It was that "he would be nominated, if nominated at all, *by a sectional vote*, if indeed all the representatives of the South should be true to the trust confided to them."

Q—Since his nomination, what do you think of the event?

A—That "in the Convention he permitted himself to be used by the Freesoilers to defeat Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, because of their advocacy of these (compromise) measures."

Q—Of what party do you consider Gen. Scott the favorite?

A—"As the favorite candidate of the Free soil wing of the whig party, and his policy, if he should be elected, would be warped and shaped to conform to their views."

Q—If you have no objection, "when," in your opinion, "will the whigs of the North in Congress be ready by their action (on the slavery question) to proclaim themselves patriots, and to act as patriotism demands"?

A—"I have," as I said in my speech last June, "waited for that time, lo! these many years, through trials and tribulation and much suffering. Time and again for these last twelve years, upon the floor of Congress, have I gone to honorable gentlemen who commanded my personal respect, and whom I regarded as patriots, and said to them, these speeches, these votes I deem utterly inconsistent with the obligations of patriotism; and while I act with you on other great questions, if you persevere in this course, it is impossible for a Southern man, though agreeing with you in regard to other measures of minor importance, to maintain effective co-operation with you. I have been constantly answered, oh, dont be uneasy! our votes and speeches mean nothing; we are but accommodating ourselves to a temporary necessity; these are but transient questions—this matter of abolition petitions will be disposed of after a while!"

Q—Suppose you thought "one man's vote or one man's influence necessary to cast the vote of Tennessee for Pierce and King"?

A—"My voice and my vote should be given to them unhesitatingly, against such a nomination (as Gen. Scott's) under the circumstances; and any gentleman who dreams that any Southern State will cast its vote for Gen. Scott, dreams in my opinion a dream that will never be realized."

"If Mr. Webster would like to enjoy the luxury of some very pointed abuse, just let him take the publication of the laws from the Raleigh Register."

What does the "Standard" mean? We have never had the publication of the laws. The Editor is mistaken; we differ from him widely in this particular; our devotion to principles or to men is not measured by the amount of *treasury pap* the latter are able to dispense!"

Register.

We confess we were mistaken in supposing the Register was publishing the laws. The Editor says his "devotion to principles or to men is not measured," &c., &c. Well, then, how did it happen that the Register was so much offended, some year or so since, when a Naval advertisement was given to the Standard through mistake? Has the Editor forgotten that little circumstance? Does he not remember that he was almost ready to denounce the entire Administration because it deprived him, by mistake, of a little—only a little "*treasury pap*"?

THE LATE STORM.

We have accounts in the various newspapers from all quarters of the disasters and losses occasioned by the late storm. The injury to the crops has been quite serious, and in some localities, the loss of property has been immense.

We learn that the flood in Dan River and Roanoke, in this State, was fully as high as it was in 1850, and that the tobacco and corn crops have been greatly injured. The Yadkin is said to have been higher by five feet than it was in 1850.

A Texas Whig Editor stopped his press to announce the nomination of Scott and Graham, and then went on and said:

"Gen. Scott, the hero of several wars, and the conqueror of Mexico, is too well known to need comment.

Mr. Graham is well known to the political and literary world, more especially to the literary, he having for some years back been engaged in publishing Graham's Magazine, which as a literary work stands unequalled in America.

With two such standard-bearers, the Whigs know no defeat. Nine cheers for the ticket."

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says John C. McRae, Esq., of Wilmington in this State, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad, and will at once enter upon his duties. The Telegraph congratulates the friends of this improvement upon the appointment of a gentleman in every respect so capable and worthy.

☞ "Whenever a Political Party Attempts it, it Deserves to Die." So spoke Thadeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, a supporter of Scott, in regard to the doctrine of making the Compromise measures a "finality."

☞ We are gratified to learn that, from and after Monday next, we shall have a Daily Northern Mail by the Raleigh and Gaston Road. We also learn that a Daily Mail to the West will be started soon.

This arrangement will be of great advantage to the people of Western Carolina.

☞ We commence to-day a series of able articles under the head of "Hints for the People," from the pen of a distinguished North-Carolinian. Read them, and then hand the paper containing them to your neighbors.

GOLDSBOROUGH MASS MEETING.

We learn that the Mass Meeting at Goldsborough was all that the most enthusiastic Democrat could have desired. There were from two to three thousand persons present, and the proceedings were characterized by the best and most determined spirit in the good cause.

We copy the following from the last Tarborough Southerner, whose Editor was present:

"THE MASS MEETING. We attended the Mass Meeting at Goldsborough, and were highly pleased at the full and enthusiastic rally of the Democracy of the good old North State.

We took the express train Thursday morning and arrived just at the commencement of the performances. We ran into Goldsborough, amid the fire of cannon, the shouts of the multitude, and the spirrit-stiring strains of a fine Richmond band. Just as we stopped, the Pierce and King flag was run up, and from at least the height of a hundred feet, unfurled its noble insignia to the breeze, amid the acclamations of the crowd, now fully aroused by a few eloquent remarks from the Hon. Abram Venable.

At 15 minutes to 12 o'clock, the procession was formed in front of Mrs. Borden's Hotel, and marched to the grove, just by the Republican office, where the Hon. Abram Venable, in one of those happy and effective speeches, for which he is noted, entertained the audience for about three hours. Few men can boast of a nobler appearance, a more popular or stronger eloquence than Mr. Venable, and few deserve more of the democracy.

In the evening Gov. Brown of Mississippi delivered an address; and the kindness and courtesy with which he spoke to the Whigs, and his clear vindication of democratic policy and democratic men especially at this time, endeared him to the hearts of the whole audience and left with them a happy remembrance of his first-rate speech.

At night Messrs. Person and Stevenson, entertained the assemblage, with very handsome speeches.

The ceremonies of Friday morning were opened by the reading of letters from distinguished men, which was done by Col. Ruffin in clear and distinct tones. After this the Hon. J. C. Dobbin addressed the meeting in one of the most profound, analytical and acute speeches, we have ever heard. Coolly he dissected the course of Gen. Scott, and showed up in unrefutable terms, its dangerous tendency to the South. He pictured in warm and glowing thoughts, the merits of our respective candidates; and so aroused the feelings of his auditory, that from that vast assemblage there welled up a mighty sea of applause, upon whose bosom floated, Neptune-like, the great name of North Carolina's favorite son.

Senator Clemens followed and fully sustained his high reputation. One of those who fought under the banner of Gen. Pierce, he knew him well, and he loved him as a brave soldier and a magnanimous man. Fresh from the great Mass Meeting at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, where the vile slanderers of Gen. Pierce were derided and scorned, his spirits were in a happy state for paying that tribute to his worth, which he so much deserves, and he nobly did it. He was enthusiastically cheered throughout, and sat down amid rapturous applause.

In the evening, Gen. Saunders closed the speaking; and this well-known speaker, knocked the props from under Whiggery with his usual vigor.

The whole affair was worthy of the great principles of democracy. Every thing was conducted in the best manner and the Committee deserve great credit. The band of music was capital."

We shall have full accounts of this imposing and glorious rally in our next, from the Republican and Patriot.

COL. WILLIAM R. KING.

We copy the following Correspondence from the last Wilmington Journal:

"WILMINGTON, N. C., August 24th, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—We have been appointed a committee on behalf of the citizens of this county, to tender you a public dinner at Wilmington, on Saturday the 4th day of September next.

Your fellow-citizens of New Hanover, (a portion of your old Congressional district,) are anxious to pay a proper mark of respect to the distinguished nominee of the Nationel Democratic Party for the second office in the world; but they are much more desirous of making some public manifestation of their personal regard for, and high appreciation of, the great services rendered to the country by their former representative in Congress.

We have learned, sir, that you have consented to be present at a Democratic Mass Meeting at Goldsboro', on the 2nd and 3rd of September, and we trust that you will find it convenient and agreeable to extend your visit to Wilmington, and thus gratify the wishes of many of your old friends and acquaintances, and of the citizens of this entire section of the State.

We have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
your ob't serv'ts,
ROB'T STRANGE, Jr.,
H. L. HOLMES,
W. C. BETTENCOURT,
JAMES FULTON,
GASTON MEARES,
DANIEL DICKSON.

Hon. WILLIAM R. KING, U. S. Senate.

SENATE CHAMBER, Sept 1st. 1852.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation in behalf of my fellow citizens of New Hanover, to partake of a public dinner at Wilmington, on the 4th of this month.

I should be truly gratified to meet at the festive board, those friends in my old Congressional District, from whose fathers I received in the commencement of my political career, such a zealous and unwavering support.

To the citizens of the Wilmington District, I can truly say, I am principally indebted for whatever of reputation I may have acquired in the public service: for when I was but a mere boy in years, they generously confided to me the important trust of representing them in the Congress of the United States, and thus led the way to my subseqnent employment in other situations.

The evidence now afforded that I still retain their confidence and personal regard, after being separated from them for so many years, will be treasured by me in grateful remembrance so long as life shall last; and it is with deep regret that I find myself compelled by the infirm state of my health, to decline their flattering invitation. I am completely worn down by the confinement to which I have been subjected for so many months, and I find it necessary for the present, to avoid all exposure or excitement, at least for some weeks, and I shall therefore visit some watering place on the coast, where rest and sea-bathing will, I trust, soon restore me.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to make known to my fellow citizens of New Hanover, the reasons which will at this time prevent me from accepting their hospitalities.

For the complimentary terms in which you have been pleased to express the wishes of those for whom you act, I beg you to accept my sincere thanks.

With the highest respect, I am gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. KING.

Robert Strange, Jr., H. L. Holmes, W. C. Bettencourt, James Fulton, Gaston Meares, Daniel Dickson, Committee.

THE COST OF OUR GOVERNMENT. The whig administration of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore has cost the country, in time of profound peace "with all the world and the rest of mankind," and without the spending of a dollar for internal improvements, the enormous sum of $55,442,481 00 per annum! Just look at it. That sum is

$4,620,206 75 per month!
1,066,201 55½ per week!!
152,314 50¾ per day!!!
6,347 43¾ per hour!!!!
105 77½ per minute!!!!!
1 76½ per second!!!!!!

Nearly two dollars spent at every ticking of the clock! That is more money than half a dozen men could count, (if it were all in dollars,) working ten hours a day.

The expenditure during Mr. Polk's administration, in time of war, were $43,897,916 51 per annum. The whigs expend in time of peace nearly one-third more.

Indiana Sentinel.

STRONG VIEWS FROM A NEUTRAL.

We copy the following powerful article from the last number of the New York "*Herald of the Union.*" The Union is edited by C. EDWARDS LESTER, and was established with the sole view of supporting the "compromise" measures:

THE SOUTH—HER POLICY AND DESTINY. The strength of the South now lies almost entirely in two things—cotton and sugar. Consequently, whenever a revulsion takes place in the markets and cotton and sugar are not active in demand, the South is instantly more or less prostrated. This will always be the case so long as the successful production of the South merely results in the acquisition of more negroes and more land, to produce more cotton and more sugar. Northern men spread their nets over the whole world, and from every legitimate source of business bring wealth into their coffers. If one of the institutions in the North sinks, the remaining institutions go on and sustain the country in the crisis. As an illustration of the utter helplessness of the South, and the foolishness of her present course, the extraordinary cold of last winter froze the Mississippi river over as low as Memphis, and had not a benign Providence restored the usual warmth of the season, the Southern States depending upon the West would have been absolutely in want of the necessaries of life. Let the South build railroads, encourage her own manufactures, do all she can to draw mechanics within her borders; and let the Southern States use the capital which is now giving a premium to Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware and Missouri to turn free States, by purchasing all their negroes:—let this capital thus now directed, be turned to mixing crops and encouraging the mechanic arts.

Southern papers and Southern men know that the *Herald of the Union* has not only dared to say, but that it has said, for her, all that any of her own papers, or her own men have said, when they were talking seriously and manfully. We have taken the course we have, because we profess to be divested of local prejudices. But in casting about to discover the causes for all the misapprehension that exists—and misapprehension alone has been the cause of all the evil—we confess to have discovered but one prominent remedy for these recurring apprehensions. The great battle was fought in the National Congress in 1850, and the Compromise measures were elaborated from the fiery furnace of political agitation. That result, however, never would have been brought about had not the most illustrious of the past-revolutionary statesman this country has had, risen in the Senate, white with age and venerable for their learning and patriotism, to lay their mighty hands upon the trembling helm of the ship of State as it was driving upon the rocks. Clay and Calhoun are dead. Webster has probably retired from the Senate forever. Benton's stentorian voice is no longer heard, even in the turmoil he raised himself—and if the waves should once more dash as wildly around the foundations of our Republican temple, who would expect again to hear that chorus of mighty voices saying "Peace, be still!"

But does the South expect that the North, that her friends at the North, that the calm, the resolute, the National men of the North, are going every season to our future Congresses to trample their constituencies under their feet as Webster did, and saw the heavy doors of Faneuil Hall slammed in his face for his reward; and more, to see his name deliberately ostracised in the National Convention of the Whig party *by just Southern votes enough to nominate the very Agamemnon of this accursed abolition agitation!* Does the South expect that all the great national men of the North are going to live a hundred years longer, and every year go up to Washington to pass another, and a more stringent Fugitive Slave law?

The remedy for the South, and the only remedy, is in her hands. She cannot always with good grace, nor even with the hope of success, bring down Jupiter from Olympus, without she puts her own shoulder to the wheel. Let her continue to educate her children at the North, and sooner or later they will go back abolitionists. Let her rich men continue to spend their summers at the North, and their fortunes at the North, and build up for years to come, as they have for years past, the watering places, the palatial hotels, and even the Grace churches in Broadway; let the South abandon all species of business and all profitable trades and callings, except the single one of planting, to Northern adventurers, who handle all their money and decide the drift of their capital—let the Southern merchants pay from ten to twenty per cent. more than is necessary, in the shape of commissions and brokerage to the Northern merchants, rather than send their money direct to Lyons or Birmingham, thus making her absolutely dependent every hour in the day, for every luxury that comes from the old countries—let the South raise their bonds in Wall street, to get money to build Southern railroads—let all this continue for fifty years to come, as it has for fifty years past, and the South itself will be abolitionized, and there will be no remedy for it. There is an evil here which can never be cured by legislation.

As well might the friends of the victims of this last holocaust we have offered to the demon of flood and fire on the Hudson call upon the Legislature of New York to restore to them their friends that were burned or drowned. The evil lies back of legislation—a hundred fugitive-slave laws could offer no remedy. Moreover, this cry of wolf has been rung out a little too loud. The North sprang generously and fraternally to the rescue in 1850; but the impression has been quite too common that for all that there was no wolf there. By and by, however, the beast will come, or Æsop is a lie as well as a fable. The rejection of Webster and Fillmore, at Baltimore, was the first ominous sign—the election of Scott would render all subsequent signs unnecessary.

The South seems to us to be deliberately cutting its own throat. When a Southern man gets three, five, or eight hundred dollars, or, for that matter, ten thousand, instead of making it the nucleus for the formation of a railroad, a manufacturing, or a banking company, or improving or embellishing his home, he gives it to a nigger trader to go to Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, and help those States to get rid of slavery, by laying upon the buyers a still more hopeless incubus—thus offering a bribe to the progress of abolitionism in the more Northern slave States, and thus bringing upon them inevitably the final hour.

To refer again to the Baltimore Whig Convention. In the nomination of Gen. Scott, we have a living illustration of the truth of what we say, and also of the almost electric speed with which the ruin of the South seems to be approaching. In that convention where was the defection? The South could have nominated Fillmore or Webster, and yet they nominated Gen. Scott. It was, however, only after fifty-two ballots that the game was successful. Where did these last nine votes, for which the Northern abolitionists had been five days sturdily fighting in dog-day weather come from? Not from Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Florida, or South Carolina; for those States were bound up in the weal or woe of that institution. *But the auxiliaries of the Northern abolitionists came from Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri—the very States that had pocketed two hundred millions of dollars from the extreme South in payment for their negroes, and then put the money into railways, banks, plank-roads, colleges, manufactories, schools, telegraphs, and all the machinery of electric progress!*

Again we repeat it, that the South is committing suicide—she is pressing the hemlock to her own lips. If, for instance, the noble State of Louisiana, which sits at the mouth of the Father of Rivers, commanding the best resources of the continent and the sea, filled with generous and patriotic men, illuminated by the only Code on the continent, immense in her wealth and inexhaustible in her resources, would enact a law prohibiting the importation of slaves from the more northern States, it would be a far wiser policy than the one she applauded, when the Federal Government prohibited the foreign importation of negroes into the United States. She would at once cease to supply the fuel for the spread of abolitionism, which is now marching down as mercilessly and as surely upon her borders from the central line of the Union, as ever the fire marched over a western prairie. And yet, in the enactment of such a law, abolition fanaticism would see a barrier against its progress, which, if it were immediately adopted by the other extreme Southern States, would render the spread of abolitionism in this country impossible.

The conclusion is irresistible—the election of Scott can only be secured by Southern votes. If the South are prepared to brave the consequences, let them vote against Frank Pierce."

You have no business to have any business with other people's business; but mind your own business and that is business enough.

WEBSTER ON MANGUM.

We copy from the National Intelligencer of September 3d the following reply of Mr. Webster to the recent coarse attack made on him in the United States' Senate by Willie P. Mangum:

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON—GENTLEMEN: I observe that in a debate in the Senate, as reported in the 'Baltimore Sun,' one day last week, the following paragraph appears in a speech of Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina:

'Mr. Mangum alluded to the great importance to the country and to the whig party that the consistency of the head of the Central Committee of that powerful and to be victorious party should be maintained. He opposed the whole bill. He saw no reason for taking away the printing of the departments to give it to the political press. No complaints had ever been heard against the contract system as regarded the printing for the departments.

Mr. Douglas said that there were complaints; he could show that the syetem as practised there was a perfect mockery.

Mr. Mangum said perhaps there were occasional petty paltry tricks committed in the departments. Very recently one had been committed—and that, too, by the great man of the whig party—he meant the Secretary of State; a trick unworthy of him, unworthy of his position, and disgraceful to his party, so far as he could affect it, which was but to a slight extent, and which shortly would not be to any extent.'

Upon inquiring, through a friend, I learn from Mr. Mangum that his observations were intended to apply to the appointment of the 'Wilmington Commercial,' conducted by Mr. Loring, as a paper to publish the laws in North Carolina; and to the appointment for the same purpose of the 'Knoxville Whig' in Tennessee.

The 'Wilmington Commercial' was appointed as a paper to publish the laws upon what was esteemed good whig authority; and if Mr. Mangum had seen fit to consult the members of Congress from his own State, including eminent whigs, he would have learned that there is not a more respectable journal in N. Carolina than the 'Wilmington Commercial'; that the editor, Mr. Loring, 'is a highly respectable man, of irreproachable character;' and that his paper has the largest circulation of any whig paper published in Wilmington, the most populous and far the most commercial city or town in North Carolina. I refer Mr. Mangum on this subject to his speeches in Congress.

As to the appointment of the 'Knoxville Whig' as one of the papers to publish the laws in Tennessee, it is sufficient to say that that appointment was made by me upon the express recommendation of a majority of the whig members of Congress from that State.

So far as I remember, I never read a single number of either of these newspapers.

I hope I may be pardoned, under the circumstances, for this obtrusion on the public, so unusual with me, to defend my official conduct against mere random vituperation. DANIEL WEBSTER."

The Washington Union, in laying this letter before its readers, says:

"Dr. Johnson would have luxuriated upon such a morsel as this. Mr. Webster appoints the Wilmington (N. C.) Commercial to print the laws "on what was esteemed good whig authority." Of course, that covers every thing; but when it is understood that Wilmington is the headquarters of the anti-Scott party in North Carolina, and that those who oppose Gen. Scott there are all for Webster, the "good whig authority" may not be acceptable to such superfine partisans as Stanly, Mangum, and Seward. In support of his preference of the Commercial, of his good opinion of the editor, and of the character of Wilmington as a highly important point, he naively "refers Mr. Mangum to his own speeches."

The "Knoxville Whig" is Parson Brownlow's paper—the chief whig assailant of Gen. Scott in Tennessee. This journal was chosen to print the laws on "the express recommendation of a majority of the whig members of Congress from that State"—Tennessee. This certainly is a crushing answer to Mr. Mangum, especially when reflection shows that those who recommended it to the Secretary are all opposed to Scott's election! So Mr. Webster avenges himself, and Messrs. Gentry, Williams, and Watkins, at the same time, by decapitating those who slander both, and elevating those who sustain and applaud them.

Mr. Webster's letter serves, therefore, a most desirable purpose. It is proof that his stand is taken in this contest, and is the authentic evidence of the union and harmony that prevail in the whig party, or between Gen. Scott and his abolition body-guard and the old whig captains and veterans."

Great Freshet.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 29, 9. 20 p. m. We are visited by a freshet, the highest ever known—the water being 2 to 2½ feet higher than in 1840. The Broad River Bridge has been carried away. The Saluda Bridge is in great danger. The Congaree Bridge is still standing, but will probably go to-night, the water being above the outside boarding, but is not yet up to the floor. The crops on the bottoms are destroyed. No lives lost so far as heard from. The water is rising at the rate of three inches per hour. The damage to the crops is beyond estimation.

By the following, which we take from the Savannah Courier of yesterday morning, it will be perceived that there has been a freshet in the Savannah River:

AUGUSTA, August 28, 10 o'clock, P. M.

There has been an immense fall of rain above. The river has risen very rapidly, and we have another great freshet. The water is now nearly as high as in 1840. A part of the upper bridge has already been swept away and it is generally anticipated that the lower bridge will be carried off before morning, as the water, is now rising at the rate of ten inches per hour. Both the Telegraph wires at the lower bridge are broken, and all communication with the North cut off. The damage to property in Hamburg and to the crops on the lowlands along the river, will doubtless be very great.

Arrival of the Empire City—Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3. The steamer Empire City with Havana dates of the 29th ult., has arrived. She brings 70 passengers.

The political excitement at Havana was increasing, and a crisis, it is said, was evidently close at hand. The Government continued its course of severity, and suspected persons were immediately arrested upon the most frivolous pretexts and thrown into loathsome dungeons.

The new paper, called "The Voice of the People," had been suppressed and its publishers subjected to close confinement. It was believed, however, that no one had yet been garoted.

All Americans are viewed with suspicion and distrust.

The cholera and small pox had somewhat abated, but the yellow fever was raging with terrible virulence.

Freights to the United States had improved.

The Flood at the South—Great Damage and Loss of Life.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2. The Railroad from Columbia to Augusta has been repaired, and the mail communication resumed. The water in the river was at a stand on Wednesday evening, and it was though the bridges would stand. The bridge at Columbia was slightly injured.

The plantations below Augusta suffered severely. All the river crops are ruined, and a number of negroes on the various plantations are reported to have been drowned.

Mr. Brown, the chief engineer on the Greenville Railroad, in company with three others, was upset in a canoe near Allston, and three of the number, including Mr. Brown, were drowned.

The crops along all the streams are utterly destroyed, and the river at Camden, on Monday, was higher than it has been for twenty years.

The Late Freshet in the South, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3d. The steamer James Adger has arrived with Charleston papers of yesterday. The loss at Augusta does not equal that sustained by the great flood of 1840. At Hamburg, several lives were lost, and not a house or family escaped damage.

The democrats of Savannah held a mass meeting on Thursday, and another demonstration was to take place at Atlanta on the 18th.

The number of licenses granted in New York this year for the sale of liquor, is, 5,520. Increase over last year, 704.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

We copy from the Baltimore Sun the following important law in relation to the postage on newspapers and other printing, which passed Congress at its late session and has received the signature of the President. It goes into operation from and after the 30th inst:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled*, That from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the postage upon all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States, instead of the rates now charged, shall be as follows, to wit: Each newspaper periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three onces in weight, shall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent; and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional shall be charged; and when the postage upon any newspaper or periodical is paid yearly or quarterly in advance at the office where the same is mailed, and evidence of such payment is furnished to the office of delivery in such manner as the Post-office Department shall by general regulation prescribe, one-half of said rate only shall be charged. Newspapers and periodicals, not weighing over one ounce and a half, when circulated in the State where published, shall be charged one-half of the rates before mentioned: *Provided*, That small newspapers and periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo pages each, when sent in single packages, weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half of a cent for each ounce, or fraction of an ounce, notwithstanding the postage calculated on each separate article of such package would exceed that amount. The postage on all transient matter shall be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, or shall be charged double the rates first above mentioned.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at one cent an ounce for all distances under three thousand miles, and two cents an ounce for all distances over three thousand miles, to which fifty per cent. shall be added in all cases where the same may be sent without being prepaid, and all printed matter chargeable by weight shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same free of postage. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published, one copy thereof free of postage.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no newspaper, periodical, magazine, or other printed paper or matter, shall be entitled to be sent at the rates of postage in this act specified, unless the following condition are observed: *First.* It shall be sent without any cover or wrapper; or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter contained therein may be determined without removing such wrapper. *Second.* There shall be no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent. *Third.* There shall be no paper or other thing enclosed in or with such printed paper; and if these conditions are not complied with, such printed matter shall be subject to letter postage; and all matter sent by mail from one part of the United States to another, the postage of which is not fixed by the provisions of this act, shall unless the same be entitled to be sent free of postage, be charged with letter postage.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if the publisher of any periodical, after being three months previously notified that his publication is not taken out the office to which it is sent for delivery, continue to forward such publication in the mail, the postmaster to whose office such publication is sent may dispose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it; and whenever any printed matter of any description, received during one quarter of the fiscal year, shall have remained in the office without being called for during the whole of any succeeding quarter, the postmaster at such office shall sell the same, and credit the proceeds of such sale in his quarterly accounts, under such regulations and after such notice as the Post Office Department shall prescribe.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the second section of the act entitled "An act to modify and reduce the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3d, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as relates to the postage or free circulation or transmission of newspapers, periodicals, and other printed matter, and all other provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That when a list of uncalled for letters shall be published in any newspaper printed in any foreign language, said list shall be published in such newspaper having the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office.

We met with a gentleman yesterday who was immediately from the Roanoke country, and he represents the freshet in the river as being very disastrous to the crops. He thinks that quite one third of the corn has been destroyed. The names of several planters were mentioned who had every prospect of making their two thousand barrels, but such was the damage to their crops that they would not realize fifty. The corn in the high ground was very promising and uninjured by the excessive rains. Fortunately the large estate sof Messrs. Johnston & Devereux escaped all damage from the rise of the waters, in consequence of the protection afforded by the dikes.

The Roanoke rose within 5 feet of the fresh of 1850—which was two feet higher than any ever known. The whole Valley of the river is inundated, and the destruction to the crops must be immense.

Norfolk Argus, Sept. 3.

DIED.

In Beaufort, Carteret County, on the 27th August Dr. James Manney, in the 68th year of his age.

At the residence of her brother, William O. Gregory, Esq., Granville county, on the night of the 15th ult., Miss Lucy F. Gregory.

In the life of this amiable lady, was exhibited the "beauty of holiness;" in her death the power of evangelical "faith and hope." Made in early youth a member of "Christ's body," the Church, by repentance, faith and baptism, it was the steady aim of her life to fulfil her baptismal engagements. A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, she loved all who "love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." Her benevolence sought for opportunities to increase itself; and the afflicted in "mind, body and estate" found ever in her a heart to pity, and, if possible, to relieve. Her death was as tranquil and peaceful as her charity had been energetic, active; in the light of a well-grounded faith, she approached the grave with calmness and steadiness of nerve. There was no quailing before the King of terrors. She realized throughout her protracted, painful illness, the presence and the power of the Holy Ghost, to sustain and sooth. It is by the death-bed of such christians, that the triumphs of the Gospel are signalized; religion is denominated a thing of life and power. Like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, she "had a desire," aye, a strong desire, "to depart and be with Christ," although in leaving the world very many ties of kindred and friendship were dissolved. "And I heard a voice from Heaven, saying unto me: "write, from henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord—for they rest from their labors."

NEW FALL GOODS, 1852.

FRENCH worked Collars, Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Bobbin, Lisle and Thread Edgings and Insertings, ladies and men's Linen Cambrib Handkerchiefs, Long Lawn, Berlin Cord for Bonnets, Bonnet, Neck and Cape Ribbon, Kid and Silk Gloves; also, plaid and printed Muslin DeLaines, plain French Marinos, a variety of colors, plain English Marinos, a varity of colors, superfine French Cashmeres.

For sale by J. BROWN.
No. 9 Fayetteville street.

Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 85—

CLERK WANTED.

A YOUNG man of good address, who has some experience, as Salesman and Clerk, in a General retail Store, and who can come well recommended, will find a good situation by addressing the Editor of this paper, post paid.

Raleigh, Sept. 7th, 1852. 85—

MARBLE YARD, RALEIGH, N. C.

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c.

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Headstones*, and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *grindstones*, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Northern Cities their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS. Their stock is large and varied, and has been purchased by one of the Firm in person, on such terms as will enable them to give their customers and the public generally the most advantageous bargains. All they ask is, an examination of their stock, feeling sure that their prices will commend themselves as fair and just both to the buyer and seller.

The subscribers tender to their customers their most hearty thanks for the large and liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them; and they can only promise that for the future, as in the past, they will devote all their energies to serve and accommodate their customers and friends.

Their stock, in part, is as follows:
Rich silk Curelli Robe, Fine heavy brocade Silks,
French gro DeA Fukes, Plain white and watered do.
Black gro DeRhine do, Bl'k Fig and watered do.
Solid Col'd. gro De Nape Do. Silver grey Silks,
Thibet Printed high col'd Le'Lains,
Ombe Painted and high col'd Mouslins,
Bagadere Printed, Satin Cashmeres.
Paris Printed Rob DeLains, (New Style,)
Muslin DeBege, Bargadere gaderatea Sobe DeLains,
English and American Printed DeLains, New style,
Small fig'd and high col'd DeLains, for Children,
Glace Poplins, Victoria Tartan and Lima Cloths,
Paris gala Plaids, Bl'k and Col'd Velvets,
Cloaks and Mantillas, New Styles,
French and English Merinos, Brocade Alpacas,
Coburg and Thibet Cloths, Swiss and Cambric Trim.
Valencies, Edgings, and Insettings,
Cambric Flouncings and Muslin Bands,
Infants Emb'd French Caps, Bodies and Robes,
Flounced Madona Skirts,
French Emb'd Collars, Chemizettes, and Sleeves,
White and Black Laced Veils,
Revere Han'd Festooned & Emb Linen Cam Han'f.
Jaconet Muslins and Cambrics,
Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
White and Colored Tarltons,
Striped and Plaid Swiss Muslins,
Striped and Cross Bared Muslins,
French Lace, Gimp and Galoon Trimmings, &c. &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Gloves! Gloves! Gloves!

65 DOZEN per. Gents and Ladies Paris Kid Gloves, Gents and Ladies Alexander's col'd Silk Gloves, black Lace and Twisted Silk Mitts, Ladies Raw Silk, Cashmere, Praganza and Beard Mitts, Gents Beaver, Cloth, Berlin, Cashmere, Norway, Military, Buck and Merino Gloves, Gents and Ladies gauntlets, Boys, Misses and Childrens Gloves, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Prints! Prints! Prints!

FRENCH, English, and American, several new designs, including Merimack, Sprogues Cocheco, Hayles, Madachintz and Omlie Watered, Ruby Green and Orange, fast colours for Patch Work, Oil Chintz and Turkey Red fig'd and plain, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

September 7, 1852. 85—

Register and Star copy.

Ribbons! Ribbons!

JUST opened, rich Bonnet, Neck, Sash, Cap, Satin, and Taffetta Ribbons.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Look out for the Rascal!

LAST Friday morning, the 27th of August, a man, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, spare made, and well dressed, name supposed to be W. MANSFIELD, and hailing from Hillsborough in this State, sent to my stables for a Horse and Buggy, saying he was going to Pittsborough, and got directions from the Hotel for the route to Pittsborough; but, when last seen, he was in the Fayetteville Road, going South. The horse he drove off was a black, with tail bobbed—trots well; is in rather thin order. The Buggy has been used about three months—the dash has been split or torn, and sowed up. I will pay the reward of $25 for the delivery of the Horse and Buggy, or $10 for such information as will enable me to get them.

JAMES M. HARRISS.

Raleigh, September 2, 1852. 85—4t.

MASONIC NOTICE.

ON the 4th Sunday in the present month the obsequies of brother JAMES D. ROSSER, will be solemnized at the house of William C. Rosser, in Halifax county, by Morning Star Lodge No. 85. Members and brethren of the fraternity generally are respectively invited to attend.

J. J. Q. TAYLOR, Secretary.

September 1st, 1852. 85—2t.

MASONIC NOTICE.

ON the 3rd Sunday, in the present month, the obsequies of Dr. WILLIAM H. SMITH, will be solemnized at Nashville, N. C., by Morning Star Lodge No. 85. Members and brethren of the fraternity generally are respectively invited to attend.

J. J. Q. TAYLOR, Secretary.

September 1st, 1852. 85—2t.

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Germison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by
H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1852. 85—

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of a law to entitle Tales Jurors and Magistrates who take lists of Taxable property in the County of Sampson to pay for their services; and also to amend the act incorporating the Town of Clinton.

August 30, 1852. 86—ts.

Seven Valuable Negroes for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 18th September, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises of the late John Jones, dec'd., SEVEN VALUABLE SLAVES; also, a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, the growing Crop on the premises &c. Terms of sale, six months credit.

SIMON SMITH, Ex'r. of J. JONES.

September 6th, 1852. 85—2t.

WANTED, as a Clerk in the Post Office, at Raleigh N. C., an active intelligent youth, from 16 to 19 years of age. He must write a fair hand and bring undoubted testimonials as to good character, sobriety, &c. and be willing to engage for a term of three years. It is desirable that application be made in person, when amount of compensation can be agreed upon.

W. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, Sept. 6th, 1852. 85—

PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, with the advice of the Council of State, it has been deemed absolutely necessary to convene the General Assembly at an earlier day than is appointed by Law for the regular meeting thereof, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, notifying and requesting the Senators and members of the House of Commons elect of the General Assembly of North Carolina to meet in session at the Capitol, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the fourth day of October next.

Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina. Done at the City of Raleigh, the 25th day August, A. D., 1852, and in the 77th year of our Inde-pendence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
WM. H. JONES, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, August 25, 1852. 935 4w.

The Pioneer, North Carolinian, Western Democrat, and Asheville News will insert four times weekly.

$200 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one DAVID BARFIELD, late of the County of Sampson, stands charged with the murder of one Benjamin Weeks, in said County, and that the said Barfield has fled from justice, and probably escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Barfield may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Sampson Country.

DESCRIPTION.

David Barfield formerly resided in Wayne County. He is described as about five feet eight or ten inches high, stout built, and weighing 175 or 180 pounds; walks erect, speaks in a soft mild tone, light complexion, with light hair, aged about thirty-five years, and has scars on his body caused by the cut of a knife.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 28th of August, A. D. 1852.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor.
W. H. JONES, Private Secretary.

935—6t.

The Goldsborough Patriot and Republican will give 6 weekly insertions.

$200 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one JOHN W. EDMONDSON, late of the County of Pitt, stands charged with the murder of one Littleberry White, late of said County, and that the said John W. Edmondson has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said John W. Edmondson may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Pitt County.

DESCRIPTION.

Edmondson is described to be about five feet ten inches high, and rather thick set.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 28th of August, 1852.

DAVID S. REID.

By order of the Governor.
W. H. JONES, Private Secretary.

935—6t.

The Goldsborough Republican & Patriot will publish weekly 6 times.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Raleigh, for the month ending August 31st, 1852:

A.	Jones, P. E. A.
Arnold, Rebecca	Jones, Jas. K.
Allen, W. A.	Jordan, Joseph
Allen, J. E.	K.
Allen, Edward,	Kliffiller, Charles
B.	L.
Butler, John A.	3 Lokett, Miss Eliz. A.
Bayne, G. W.	Lynn, Wm. W.
Beckwith, John	Lyon, Z. J.
Burton, James	Little, Dr. John
Beattie, J.	M.
Blanchet, Rebecca	Mooneyham, John
Broater, Joseph	McCullers, Jr., John
Bird, Ebenezer	McCullers, Edwin S.
Bryan, W. H.	McCollough, Thomas
Bush, Wm.	Moore, Miss Rebecca
Bevers, S. D.	Moore, Quincy
Barker, Eveline S.	Miller, Joe
C.	Maggen, Davy
Carpenter, Nancy	Mullens, Sarah
Carpenter, J. S.	Mullens, W. H.
Chavers, Fablous	Moore, J. A.
Crawford, John	Massy, Gray
D.	N.
Dunn, Nathaniel	Nichols, Elbert J.
Dilliard, Calvin H.	O.
Dorman, Edwin	Opets, Amel
Dodson, Thomas H.	P.
F.	Partin, Albert M.
Fish, Mark A.	Parker, Miss Louisa
Freedoms, Dir. S. of T.	Polster, F.
Flowers, Betsy Ann	S.
Folks, Edward	Smith, Thomas C.
Fowler, Elizabeth	Spadock, James
H.	Sapenfield, Jacob
Hill, Miss Martha	3 Smith, Miss Louisa
Heughs, Henry D.	T.
Harrison, Miss M.	Thomas, E. R.
Hinton, Samuel	Taylor, Caleb
Hawton, Capt.	Terrill, A. J.
Henry, James	Tucker, Woodlif
Horton, Mrs. Sarah	Terrell, Solo.
Hinton, Gerard J.	Turner, Nancy
Henry, Miss Ellen	Tooke, James E.
Hawkins & Jones.	Tellard, A. M.
J.	V.
Jordan, Zan	Vandergriff, Elizabeth
Johnson, Mrs. Mary	W.
Jones, Jackson	Williams, Jeremiah
Jones, Henry	

Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

August 31st, 1852. 936—w3w.

Cigars and Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Smoking Tobacco, &c.

JOHN WILSON.

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF SEGARS,
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has a large stock of the above articles on hand, embracing Cigars of as fine a quality as were ever imported. In fact, he has Cigars of all qualities which he will sell as low, and in many cases at less prices, than the same articles can be bought elsewhere. He has recently been North, and is perfectly satisfied that he can sell Cigars, Tobacco, &c., at lower rates than they can be bought there, and 20 per cent. lower than they can be bought in this State. Persons desiring to purchase articles in his line can do as well by ordering them as if present, as in either case his desire would be to give entire satisfaction to the customer; and relies upon the fact, in proof of this assertion, that of the great quantity of Cigars, &c., sent to distant customers, he has never had a parcel sent back to him as being overrated; this he has frequently had to do in purchasing them at the North. His articles shall always come up to his recommendations. All goods carefully packed and promptly forwarded.

Petersburg, Va., August 20th, 1852. 936—w4w.

COURT BLANKS,

Of every Description for Sale at the Standard Office.

Raleigh July 17, 1852. 71—

Select Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL,

WARRENTON, N. C.

R. A. EZELL, A. M. *Principal.*
J. D. NICHOLS, A. B. *Assistant Instructor.*

THE Fall session will commence on Monday the 5th of July. Boys desiring to avail themselves of the advantages of the school are particularly requested to be present at the formation of the classes in the first week of the term. Charge is made, however, only from the period of admission.

This is a Select School, established by, and under the independent control of the Principal, who has had a successful experience of more than twenty years duration in the education and government of Southern Boys. The Academy has been recently erected on his own Lot in a quiet and retired portion of the village, and surrounded by a handsome grove. The Schoolroom is spacious, airy and comfortable.

In the Select Classscal and Mathematical School, Boys are taught to *think*, and are furnished with the best means for prosecuting their studies. The memory is cultivated, but not at the expense of the solid faculties of the mind. The understanding is enlightened and the reason improved by mental discipline; and boys are tought to rely chiefly upon their own powers for improvement and success in scholorship. They are required *thoroughly to comprehend* and, when necessary, *satisfactorily to explain* what they recite. The training is calculated to make them *understand the principles* of the various branches of science which theystudy, and to qalify them for superior and more elavated duties. In fine, the *foundation* is made strong and steadfast, as upon this must rest the entire superstructure of their education. Boys are fitted for the higher classes of any College in the Union or for the useful pursuits of life.

Mr. Nichols the able and accomplished co-adjutor of the Principal, completed his education at Dartmouth and Yale Colleges, at each of which he spent two years previously to his graduating in 1843. Since that period, he has been constantly employed in teaching, except for a short time when he was employed as a Civil Engineer, by the U. S. Government. Amongst the testimonials which he brought with him are found those of the *most eminent teachers* in the Union, to which may now be added the fact that he taught in the school, the last term, with marked success and with the entire approbation of the Patrons. He is one of the ablest Mathematicians in the country, as well as an excellent teacher of the French Language.

Boys from a distance are required to board in the family of the Principal, where they receive every attention conducive to their moral and intellectual improvement, as well as to their cleanliness and comfort. In the absence of their parents, they are taught to regard the Principal and his family as their best friends, and a kind, parental government is exercised over them. Their morals are vigilantly guarded, and the principle of total abstinence from all that intoxicates rigidly enforced. No student is permitted to visit the town at any time unless accompanied by one of his Teachers, nor to be absent from his room which is under the same roof with the teachers, after night fall. Boys are required to attend one of the Churches (at their own or at the discretion of their parents) twice every Sabbath; and whilst christian morals are diligently inculcated, every thing tending to SECTARIAN BIAS is studiously avoided.

TERMS.

Board, for the Session of 5 months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
" " In the English Branches,	12 50
" " In French, (extra)	10 00
Fuel for School room,	1 00

Warrenton, June, 14, 1852, 925—4w.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va.

Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk		$7 00
Do.	do. and City Point or Richmond	8 00
Steerage,	do. do. do.	6 00
Do.	do. do. Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.
Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

From Raleigh to Norfolk.

A line of hacks will leave Sledges on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Raleigh, and arrive at Weldon in time for the cars of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad; and will leave Weldon on the same days and arrive at Sledges in time for the cars for Raleigh. Fare through from Raleigh to Portsmouth, $8. Through tickets can be obtained of the Agent here, and at Norfolk, and also of the Railroad Agents. W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

Raleigh, August 10, 1852. 77—3m.

Office of the N. C. Rail Road,

JULY 21st, 1852.

NOTICE. Stock-holders in the N. C. Rail Road Company are specially requested to read the following resolution passed by the annual meeting at Raleigh on the subject of interest:

"*Resolved*, That in justice to such of the Stockholders of this Company as have paid their subscriptions, either in money or by work, the amount due by such Stockholders as shall be in default thirty days from this time, shall be forthwith collected, if practicable; and that in all such cases, interest be rigedly exacted: *Provided however*, that nothing in this resolution shall prevent the Board of Directors from the exercise of a proper discretion in favor of persons having contracts, and who, under previous assurances, have expected and are prepared to pay for their stock in work."

An instalment of 5 per cent. has been called for by the Board of Directors, falling due the 1st Monday in September next. Payments can be made to *Directors*, by an order of the Board, and the Treasurer is not required to visit points on the line of the road in order to collect the instalments. The next meeting of the Board of Directors takes place at Goldsboro', on Tudsday before the meeting of the Legislature.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Sec'y. and Treasurer.

Raleigh, July 13, 1852. 75—2t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS in all its branches. The business will be carried on at the "old stand" of Sam'l H. Marks, and will be known under the firm and style of SAM'L H. MARKS & SON, where they will manufacture and keep consantly on hand the nicest and purest Candies of every quality and flavor, and will be regularly supplied with the finest imported and domestic Cigars, and the choicest Fruits in their proper seasons.

Having made more extensive arrangements for the manufacture of Steam Refined Candies, they will be enabled to furnish much larger quantities, and purchasers may rely upon getting it with despatch.

All orders for goods will be thankfully received, packed in the best manner, and sent to any part of the United States.

SAM'L H. MARKS,
WM. A. MARKS.

Petersburg, August 11, 1852. 69—tto.

L. B. WALKER,

DEALER IN

Confectionary and Groceries,

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CANDIES & BREAD, &c.

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

450 PIECES of new and splendid Music received this day at the Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, May 24th, 1852. 97—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

NOTICE.

AT my mills, (Buena Vista) 7 miles West of Oxford on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', my *Wool Carding Machine and Foundry* are both in successful operation. All those who patronize my machine and wish their wool carded and first rate rolls, must have their wool well washed and picked clean of burrs, &c., one pound of Lard is required to 10 lbs. of wool—the charge for carding will be 7½ cts. per lb., weighing the Rolls, or one fifth pound of wool.

Foundry.

I am now Manufacturing *Ploughs* of various sizes on an improved pattern, and points which will be warranted to last from one to three days longer than any now in use; in fact some say twice as long; also *Tobacco Press and Screws*, both wrought and cast; brass boxes to old Screws, *Shafts and Mills, Mill Gearing*, &c., of all kinds if Patterns are furnished; and any casting required which does not exceed two thousand pounds in weight. All orders for Casting Screws, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Cash will be paid for old Castings, Brass and Copper; my prices for Castings will be in accordance with Northern prices after adding on freight, &c.

Address Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.

J. H. GOOCH.

May 20th, 1852. 57—w6w.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

EDMOND P. GAINE'S PATENT CIRCULAR CONCAVE

Mill Dress.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this PATENT in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, this NEW PATENT DRESS.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the common dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast. JAMES H. WHITTEN.

July 2d, 1852. 928—10t.w.pd.

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.

J. A. McMANNEN.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

Portis' Gold Mines for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 11th of day of September next, on the premises, I shall re-sell the tract of land lying in Franklin county, known as the PORTIS GOLD MINES. The said property is too generally known to require particular description here. It will be sold for division, under a decree in Equity, on a credit of one and two years with interest from the first day of January next, at which time possession will be given.

The tract contains

About 2200 Acres,

a large portion of which is of superior quality for farming purposes. The mining lands are rich, and can be worked at a very little expense. The dwelling house and out houses are good and convenient. I will take pleasure in showing the property, or will give any information by letter which may be required. Bonds with security will be required of the purchaser.

THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

Louisburg, July 20, 1852. 903—4tw.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult, my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that Iun get him.

Address me New Light P. O., Wake conty, N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf.

Further Developments.

THE subscriber expecting to start for the North immediately after the election, would respectfully suggest to his friends and the public generally the propriety of giving him their orders for any article of Clothing which they may want gotten up in good style, and at a much less price than the same can be prepared here.

He will also inform his patrons he is much in need of funds and will take great pleasure in receipting accounts.

ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 20th, 1852. 72—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA.

The fifteenth annual course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 11th of October and continue until the ensuing March.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor, of Materia Medica and Therapeutius.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CHAS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at inconsiderable expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmar, and Richmond Almshouse.

The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many Surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the Wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptons, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

EXPENSES—Matriculation fee, $5, Professors' fees (aggregate) $105; Demonstrator's fee $10; Graduation fee $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants attendance is usually $3 to 3 50 per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the Institution, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter. S. MAUPIN, M. D.

Dean of the Faculty.

Richmond, July 13, 1852. 73—$5er.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

Notice---Direct Importations.

WE have just finished taking our inventory for the summer season, and find as follows:—

A number of notes and accounts due us which should be settled up to 1st July; and to which we *particularly* call the attention of those interested.

Also, a well assorted stock of

China Ware and Earthenware,

to which we will be receiving large additions during the month of August; and to which we especially invite the attention of Merchants. Those passing through Wilmington on their way North would do well to purchase their stocks of Crockery from us, as we are *determined* to offer inducements over Northern importers.

McRAE & HARRISS.

Wilmington, July 24, 1852. 74—

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852: 54—

State of North Carolina.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
August 9, 1852.

SEALED Proposals for furnishing the wood necessary for the ensuing Legislature, and the public Officers for the ensuing winter, will be received at this Office until the 11th September next.

The wood to be sound Oak or Hickory, to be furnished by the Cord, and cut to suit the fire-places.

WM. HILL, *Secretary.*

78—5t.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of September next, for erecting in the Town of Murfreesborough, N. C., a Brick building of large dimensions for a Female College.

Persons disposed to contract will find a design of the building with specifications, &c., in possession of the Secretary of the building Committee.

The making of the Brick will be reserved to the building Committee. T. N. MYRICK, *Sec'y.*

Murfreesboro', N. C., June 24, 1852. 927—tIA

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS. PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoy Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE exercise of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in July. The principal Mr. B. W. SUTTICE, will be assisted, as formerly, by Miss VIRGINIA C. RAMSAY, of Raleigh. Pupils will be received at any time of the session and charged only from date of entrance. No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms in English, $7,50, $10 or 12,50, according to advancement.

" " French, 5,00.
" " Latin, 5,00.

Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, $18,00

Board may be had with the Principal at seven dollars per month, or in the neighborhood at six.

For further particulars address the principal Mr. PEYTON A. DUNN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees; Forestville, N. C., June 14th, 1852. 42—6tw

Male and Female School at Mt. Airy.

Mr. & Mrs. WEST, Teachers, Assisted by

MISS E. GILMER, in English, and MISS C. McQUEEN, on the Piano Forte.

Terms per Session of five months:

Elements of Algebra, Trigonometry, and the Classics,	$12,50
Higher English branches,	10,00
Solid branches,	8,00
Primary branches,	6,00

For further particulars, please address

E. W. WEST, *Prin.*

REFERENCES:

Rev. J. B. White, Pres. Wake Forest College, Rev. E. Dodson, Dr. Jones, Milton, A. Miller, Esq. Mocksville, Jno. Kerr, Esq. Yancyville, N. Blackwood, Esq. Rockford, or the citizens of Mt. Airy.

July 10, 1852. 928—5tw.

$25 **REWARD.** Ranaway from the Subscriber, in the early part of May last, a Mulatto Boy, by the name of LEWIS. He is about twenty years old, has a small scar on his right cheek, has straight hair, when spoken to has a down look, is about five feet ten inches high. The only clothing recollected that he took away with him was a checked coat.

I have understood he has been seen some where on the Central Rail Road, and think it probable he passes for a free man, and has by some means procured free papers. I will give the above reward of twenty-five dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

JOSHUA PERRY.

Franklin County, N. C. } July 16, 1852. } 929—w6w.

Debates in N. C. Convention.

PROCEEDINGS and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, called to amend the Constitution of the State; which assembled at Raleigh, June 4th, 1835.

To which are subjoined the Convention Act, and the Amendments to the Constitution; together with the votes of the People. Also, the Journals of the N. C. Convention. For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, June 29th, 1852. 97—

SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THIS large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing*, and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades*, and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses*, with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fine Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

No place can be more healthy, or possess a *finer climate* than this, *through the entire Summer and Fall Months*. Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region*.

We have a find *Band of Music*, and a *Ball Room*, which for beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York land Passengers daily.

TERMS. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage.

The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.

May 24th, 1852. 57—

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Nortolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., } Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. } 922—1tw 3m

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols. 8 vo.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D. D., LL. D., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D, F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh N. C., June 9th, 1852. 63—

EVANS & COOKE

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satisfactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as CONFECTIONARIES, CIGARS, FRUITS, NUTS, and a choice selection of FANCY ARTICLES and CROCKERY WARE.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero.*

1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. M. Thackeray. 3. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844-'45, by M. Huc, Missionary Priest, 2 vols. 6. Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols. 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poole, Author of "Paul Pry."

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1852. 58—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in Raleigh, about three weeks ago, a black mule, three years old, roached mane, and of ordinary size. When last heard of he was making his way towards Gaston. Satisfactory compensation will be made for such information as will lead to his recovery.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 99—4t

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture, the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance,